# The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867. NO. 5.


## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

### THE LOYAL LEAGUE.

*A Peep into the Midnight Radical Conclaves —How the Ignorant Freedmen are Humbugged—The Oaths, Signs and Pass-Words Revealed—A Telling Expose.*

*To the Editor of the Nashville Banner:*

Many of your readers will doubtless remember my last letter of June 6th, which was largely circulated by the press of this and other cities of our State. If there is one sentence therein not in accordance with law and the true principles of liberty and human rights, I don't know what constitutes those safeguards of man, and have been "raised a fool." For writing and publishing that letter, I was at once "expelled" from "Loyal League No. 1," where I had been sworn "to do even unto death," all in my power to "keep ever burning, on the altar of the American heart, the sacred flame of Liberty." Let the world sit in judgment on my life of sixty-five years, and particularly on the part of it embraced in the past seven years. I court its investigation and will abide cheerfully by its award, indifferent alike to flattery or abuse. I shall do my duty even though asses bray, and dogs snap and howl.

Expelled from the Loyal League! Now, gentlemen, permit me to introduce you into that sanctum sanctorum of political humbugs. I promised this—I'll do it.

At the first door you give two light taps and whisper through a hole therein, "Loyal Men." The door opens. You move on to a second door and give two taps. A loop hole is opened. You whisper, "Must Rule," and are then marched around a darkened room and welcomed by the "Good Chairman," in the following words: "The good and true are always welcome, etc."

You have now marched round the room and are placed before an altar on which is spread the American flag. Here also lies open a Bible and a book with the old, original, unaltered Constitution of the United States, gift of our fathers, as it was, is and ever should be—unchanged.

There, too, lie crossed two common swords such as are worn by army surgeons. Between the points a mysterious bronze chalice filled with something, the smell of which reminds you of "Old Robertson."

On your right, at a small altar, stands lank, lean "Forty Acres;" behind you, at another desk or altar, stands a once Provost Marshal. Around this long, dark, dirty room, the "Loyal Leaguers," some black and some white, and among them some of our most worthy citizens. There are also a few whose "coppers" stick out through the white wash given by this "Loyal League."

The gas is now darkened, and "Forty Acres," with eyes upturned "like a duck in a thunder storm," his lean hands opened out toward Heaven, mumbles out a prayer!—This done, the jolly, good-natured, kind looking Miller, not "of Mansfield," though quite as portly, steps forward with book and watch in hand, and fires the mysterious looking cup, which darts up a flickering blue flame, such as is represented as burning in the "Eternal Hades." With your right hand on the book, and the left in the air, you now take the "oath of allegiance," known to all, and are most particularly required "to defend the Constitution of the United States," (unaltered,) on which your hands rest, and the Constitution of the State of Tennessee. What is the latter Constitution? Who can tell?

You are also sworn to keep the secrets of the league, "to vote for loyal men," &c. In that long, dark, dirty room, on the right side of which stood about one hundred old rusty muskets, in such presence, before the flickering blue flame which but made "darkness visible," with the nasal twang of Forty Acres' voice in prayer still sounding in my ears, I was, with the others, made a Loyal Leaguer. Surrounded with such paraphernalia of humbug, we were sworn also, as beforesaid, to do even unto death all in our power to make liberty eternal, to "vote for none but loyal men," &c.

We were next initiated into the signs and passwords, &c. Let one suffice; but if you wish you can have them all. To pass your self as a Leaguer, when questioned, give the "Four L's"—as follows: Right hand raised to Heaven, thumb and third finger touching their ends over the palm, and pronounce "Liberty." Bringing the hand down on a line with the shoulder, pronounce "Lincoln." Dropping the hand open at your sides, pronounce "Loyal." With your hand and fingers downward in the chest, the thumb thus into the vest or waistband, across the body, and pronounce "League."

There is a great deal of other "tom-foolery" of the same character, unworthy of place here. Suffice it to say that such is the character of a combination which bids fair to re-baptize our unhappy Southern soil with blood—such are the willing or duped instruments ready to carry out the will of our modern Jeffreys and Dalrymples, Masters of Stair Glenlyons and Lindseys—such are the Loyal Leagues which in darkened rooms, before mysterious looking fires, cross swords and psalm singing humbugs, have sworn in about "45,000" simple freedmen, and taken from each a miserable half dollar fee for initiation. Those poor creatures have stood before that blue flame and all other grim paraphernalia of this dark room humbug, with a superstitious awe, mingling with fear. To them it was the "Carloo Dithas" of their native jungles, the "Obi Man" with his poisoned cocoanut. They will never forget that blue flame, those crossed swords, the wild upturned eye of "Forty Acres," with ominously uplifted finger of the worthy "Miller," as he pronounced the "Anathema, Maranatha" on all who recede or break the terrible pledge. Poor, simple, wronged creatures! In the wild storms of midnight, when the blue lightning thrusts its finger through the storm tossed cloud, their imagination will bring out, clothed with horror, that darkened room, that mysterious flame, the upturned eye of "Forty Acres," and the "*So mote it be*," of the mixed multitude.

Finally, "Loyal League No. 1," I beg leave to say to you, when you are about to turn a member out without cause, as Paul said to the jailor, "Do thyself no harm." There was one sentence in my letter which merited the act of "Expulsion." You kicked a hole in the wall, and I let the world in, sure of the approval of honest men, and regardless of all your threats.

I am, respectfully, yours,

WM. DRIVER.

It is significant that the New York Tribune utters not a word in defence of Mr. Stanton in his contumacy towards the President.


RAILROADS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES

FROM CHARLOTTE AND ALL POINTS ON THE N. C. AND ITS CONNECTING RAIL ROADS, TO THE SEABOARD AT WILMINGTON N. C., OR NORFOLK VA., via GOLDSBORO':

ALSO VIA PETERSBURG AND CITY POINT.

The Railways composing this all STATE RAILWAY line have recently agreed to unite in a

GREAT THROUGH AIR LINE

route to all the Northern markets on equal terms and charges *via* our own ports, or by way of Norfolk or Petersburg Va., to and from the North.

No discrimination in favor of any place or city, only so far as to carry the great products of the State as well as return merchandise over the Railway lines largely *owned by the State.*

This arrangement, while it gives as great facilities and as cheap rates as by *any other* line, will aid in paying something into the State Treasury and into the common school fund, by which taxes will be lightened and the poor children educated. These are some of the reasons for a change of route to pass by Goldsboro.

The N. C. R. R., the Wil. & Weldon R. R., and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, have agreed that all goods, not otherwise specially directed, shall pass by way of Goldsboro, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the same rates and in the same time that they can be carried by any other route

This has been arranged and freight trains now run in close connection from Portsmouth to Charlotte.

CARS RUN THROUGH WITHOUT BREAKING BULK.

☞ Be careful in shipping from New York to ship by old Dominion Steamship Co., 187 Greenwich Street, or Pier 37, North River.

By old Bay line from Baltimore

By Clyde's Steamers or Annemessic Railway, Philadelphia.

By F. Sampson & Co. Steamers, Central Wharf, Boston.

☞ *See that no special direction is given to your goods by any Railway—not mentioned here.*

Take a through receipt to go by the *"Inland air line," care of R. R. Agent, Portsmouth.*

WILLIAM SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
Wil. & Weldon, R. R. Co.

Wilmington, Aug 2-203-1m
Charlotte Times, Old North State, Salisbury, and Progress, Raleigh, copy one month.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPPLY of Spring and Summer Goods,

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep *no time worn or shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

May 31-250-tf
Progress copy one week.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

*MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS, PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.*

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM LAMB.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, Va.

FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco Logs, Strips, Smoking and Leaf Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,

In the Markets of

NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

I have secured the services of Mr. C. E. DUNN, of North Carolina, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all desired information to those addressing him, care of D. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

July 19-204-2m

20 BUNDLES HOOP IRON—1 and 1¼ inches.

J. BROWN,
July 29-209-tf With Hart & Lewis.

RAILROADS.

GREAT NATIONAL

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

TO THE WEST.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROADS.

PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the Western and South Western States from this part of North Carolina, are informed, that permanent arrangments have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at RALEIGH*, to

St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland Ohio.
St. Josephs, Mo.
Cairo, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukie, Wis.
Detroit, Mich.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.

and all Western and South Western Cities.

Passengers *goin West from Raleigh, via the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, can either take the Route, via. Portsmouth and Bay Line of Steamers to Baltimore, or the route, via Richmond & Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road, to Washington City*, where close connections are made with three Daily Express Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road for all Western Cities, leaving as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| LEAVE BALTIMORE, | |
| Mail Train, | 8.45 A. M. |
| Fast Line, | 5.20, P. M. |
| Express train, | 9.45, P. M. |
| LEAVE WASHINGTON CITY, | |
| Mail Train, | 7.45 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 4.30, P. M. |
| Express Train, | 8.45, P. M. |

The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE Change of Cars between Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and but TWO to St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and the principal Cities West and South.

From *five to ten Dollars* will be saved by purchasing *through tickets*, besides a great deal of *annoyance at Points* where *Cars and Baggage* are changed, whereas Passengers, holding *through tickets* will get their *Baggage* checked through, and all transfers of *Passengers and Baggage* are made without any additional expense to the Passenger except the cost of through tickets. *Passengers on through tickets* can stop at *any point* on the route, as *through tickets are good until used.*

Passengers leaving Raleigh, Saturday morning, will not be detained at Baltimore or Washington on Sunday, they will take the Fast Line for the West in the afternoon.

LARGE PARTIES and FAMILIES, wishing to emigrate to the *Western* and *South Western* States, should address me, several weeks before starting, as a reduction will be made to Parties of ten full Passengers and upwards, if timely notice is given, besides receiving all further information.

For through Tickets, apply to J. M. Pool, Gen. Ticket Agt. or to Ticket Agent Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, Raleigh N. C.

LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen'l. Southern Ag't.,
Balt & Ohio R. R.

JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Transportation,
B. & O. R. R.

L. M. COLE,
Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.
B. & O. R. R.

July 9-285-1y

BOOK STORE.

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE!"

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of

*BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.*

Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand No 1 Fayetteville St., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,"

conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd., and that henceforth he will conduct the Book Business in all its branches at *"The North Carolina Book Store," No 1, Fayetteville St.*

He would also state that he brings to the management of the business, the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a devotion to this particular branch of trade. He will endeavor to merit the reputation and business of the old stand.

The stock, of Books, Stationery, Music, etc., which he now offers to the public, has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Sunday and Common School Books, Miscellaneous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, English Common Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of *Blank Books, Stationery*, and new Music, comprising

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

to be found in the State; and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Orders from all parts of this State *for any book or article wanted*, accompanied with the cash, or City reference, will be promptly attended to, by addressing,

JAS. H. ENNISS,
Bookseller,
No 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

July 22-294-3m

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1868.

WE SHALL HAVE

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS

ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.

The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheap to suit the times.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

July 25-227-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 2, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for shipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds, Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for Cash.

April 3-47 W. ROBERT ANDREWS, Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, LEMUEL S. PERRY
Williamsborough, Raleigh
N. C. N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *gazing*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13-211-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION Commences on the 19th of Sept. 1867.

In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, the board has established a school of

COMMERCIAL SCIENCE,

in which are taught the branches of a business education; thus uniting the literary, scientific and practical. Young men studying for the ministry, and soldiers disabled by the late war, who are in necessitous circumstances, can attend free of tuition. All scholarships valid.

Expenses for ten months including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee and tuition in three schools—so as to occupy the whole time—$300; one half payable at the begining of each term.

A daily line of hacks (Sundays excepted) runs from Roanoke Station, (Richmond & Danville Railroad,) to Boydton.

Send for Circulars,

THOS. C. JOHNSON,
President.

Boydton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 19-204-3m

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ELLICOTTS MILLS, MD.,

(NEAR BALTIMORE.)

THIS SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED FOR the purpose of enabling Southern Boys, at a comparatively moderate cost, to enjoy all the advantages that are afforded in the best and most expensive Northern Schools.

It has been, already, eminently successful. The Hall is a large and beautiful edifice. The Household is under the immediate charge of the Rector and his wife. The pupils are all received as members of the family; strict attention is given to their health, personal habits and to the cultivation of courteous manners, while every care is taken to unite the comforts of a home, with the strict discipline of a School. In these respects, this Institution claims to have no superior in the country.

The Teachers are all gentlemen of the classical attainments, and the instruction is of the most thorough kind.

Circulars, containing full particulars, with references and list of pupils, will be sent to any address.

Rev. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, A. M. Rector.

REFER to Bishop Atkinson, and the Clergy of N. C.; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop Wilmer, of Ala; Bishop Wilmer, of La; Gen'l Jos. E. Johnston; Gen'l Wade Hampton, S. C.

July 20-205-3m

IMPORTANT ITEM.

Books and Stationery are still cheaper than when we wrote you last.

In purchasing our new Stock of goods, we have selected only the VERY BEST ARTICLES, and many of them we find to be cheaper than the same qualities purchased in January and February.

We buy nothing but *quick stock*, hence we can afford to sell for *small profits.*

In order to sell we have most buy well, and this, several years of experience enables us to do. It is certainly our interest to give general satisfaction, and this has always been our aim. We are to-day receiving a lot of the best French and American, Letter, Note, and Foolscap Papers, which we will sell reasonably.

Call at our New Store, 34 doors above Parker's New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

June 27-208-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE

Closing Auction Sales

Of the Season last Week, and procured

MANY VERY

DESIRABLE GOODS

*SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE*

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

500 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.

1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.

1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.

Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.

These goods are just the thing for the season and must be sold, as they have been very scarce and high.

2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents.

The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.

The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.

84 White and Black Crape Morets. Also Grenadines.

5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1; worth in every instance double the money.

3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Grodtram, for 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2,50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.

1,000 Parasols, of every style and variety, about half price—say from $1 50 to $2 50.

Also, Sea-side and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for travelling, watering places, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.

Real Point Collars!

Real Point Collars and Cuffs!

Real Point Setts!

Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!

One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.

10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.

The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.

1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.

Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen, Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25, 37½, 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.

Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.

THOMAS SMITH.

No. 25 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

June 20-205-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough; the government firm and mild; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, $10.00 per month, | $100.00 |
| Tuition, College Classes, | 40.00. |
| " English Classes, (Preparatory) | 30.00. |
| Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about | 25.00. |

All Indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.

Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-202-3m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;

No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 5,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can subside any stream of water secured, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Newbern, N. C.

June 8-256-tf

AURORA BURNING FLUID.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Fluid, and in doing so we feel assured that its superiority over any other FLUID OR OIL will give it a favorable acceptance with the public at large. It is NOT EXPLOSIVE. Free from any disagreeable smell.

It will not grease the hands.
It will not soil or grease the clothing.
It pulverizes a soft and beautiful light.
It is not trying to the eyes.
It is the Cheapest BURNING FLUID ever offered.
It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by changing the burner.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the most safe and reliable BURNING FLUID now in use.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable article at low rates, and we solicit from the public examination and trial. We are also prepared to furnish LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and WICKS. Rights to manufacture the oil or to sell in each county, will be sold on reasonable terms on application to

R. W. BEST & CO.,
*Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers*
July 13-200-3m Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Oct 13-1y Richmond, Va.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors on and after the 1st of June 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. Va.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. Va.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.

HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, Va.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, Va.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route via Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Va.

Route via Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va.

Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-220-4m*

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:

WM. A. HURD, ..... Of New Orleans.
W. F. COBKERY, Spotswood Hotel, Richmond.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES IN BOTH HOUSES OF HOTEL.

July 4-203-3m

100 REAMS BEST WRAPPING PAPER 100 lbs. " Twine, to be sold cheap.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16-216-tf
Standard and Progress copy.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR WILL BEgin on Monday, the 30th of September, 1867, and continue forty weeks. The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, but there will be no vacation till July, 1868.

The Faculty the same as heretofore. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of arrival. Thorough instruction; parental discipline; advantages unsurpassed anywhere; very moderate charges; healthy location; religious privileges of all denominations ample; and every facility for intellectual and moral improvement.

*Board and Tuition*, per session of twenty weeks, $95, in currency.

For particulars, address the undersigned, or Prof. E. W. Adams, Goldsboro, N. C.

Rev. S. MILTON FROST,
July 22-206-2aw10 President.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC,

FOR 1868.

HAVING SECURED FROM THE PARTIES, (who alone have the right to publish Turner's North Carolina Almanac,) the exclusive privilege of selling the same in this State, we would therefore give notice that this is the only "*Turner's Almanac*" authorized to be published in this State. The Almanac is now in preparation and will be issued in a short time. All who wish to supply themselves with the well known and long established "Turner's N. C. Almanac," are solicited to send in their orders early.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address,

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Opposite National Bank.

Raleigh, July 26-208 tf

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d. Congressional District.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

July 23-204-tf

A FORTUNE WITHOUT WORK.

May be soon realized by purchasing of me a STOCK RANCH in Vanzant Co., Texas, 150 miles west of Shreveport, La., containing a house, 80 acres fenced, and 240 of opened prairie,

FOR $1000 ONLY;

AND 250 HORSES FOR THE SMALL SUM OF

$25 EACH,

with all the last Spring colts thrown in to boot. Neither feed or salt is ever given them.

ALSO TWO COTTON FARMS

of 800 Acres Each,

with improvements, for $4 and $8 per acre, in Upshur Co Texas, on Big Cypress River, 30 miles from Steamboat navigation—and near the line of the A. & P. R. Road.

TERMS FOR ALL—one half cash, balance in one and two years, with good security. Title warranted—and Deed given when all is paid.

Address,

S. G. WARD,
Aug 3-209-3w Henderson N. C.

SITUATION WANTED.

As Teacher, in a Classical School, by a young man of several years' experience, competent to teach the Classics and higher Mathematics. Best references given and required.

Address Box No. 69, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 31-201-2aw5t

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND EXAMINE THE MANY BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,
OIL PORTRAITS,
PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 4-255-tf

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRISS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-212-3m*

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO will flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored, or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally *pure* flavoring materials, such as

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oil Aniseed, | | Tonka Beans, | |
| " Bergamot, | | Gum Styrax, | |
| " Cinnamon, | | Mace, | |
| " Citronella, | | Nutmegs, | |
| " Cloves, | | Angelica Root, | |
| " Geranium, | | Orris | " |
| " Lemon, | | Snake | " |
| " Mirbane, | | Valerian | " |
| " Nutmegs, | | Aniseed | |
| " Sassafras | | Cardamon seed, | |
| " Wintergreen, | | Coriander | " |
| Allspice, | | Fennel, | |
| Cinnamon Bark, | | Gum Arabic, | |
| Cloves, | | Olive Oil, &c. | |

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Dyestuffs and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very low.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Hollin Tucker, dec'd. The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees; all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-175-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Washington County, May Term 1867, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday, 20th. August, 1867, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, the undivided interest of Joseph B. Roulhac, deceased, (which is the one half,) in the Swamp known as the "ROULHAC SWAMP" in Washington County—lying on the Turnpike and adjoining the lands of R. R. McRae, Hardy Everett, and others,—containing, by survey,

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES.

Said Swamp has a considerable quantity of Cypress Timber, has a fertile soil and presents every advantage, with sufficient draining, for one of the finest farms in the country.

TERMS: A credit of six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with Two Hundred Dollars cash to pay costs and charges.

JOSHUA S. SWIFT,
Administrator, &c.

Plymouth, N. C. July 5-281-4aw6w*

LIME.

An excellent quality of Lime, suitable for fertilizing purposes can be had at Salisbury at $14.00 per long Ton, or $12.00 at Catawba Station.

Apply to

POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station, N. C.

June 26-271-6m

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS,

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

*For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of* Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headaches, and for all cases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Caroline, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMAC

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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| For one month | $1.00 |
| For two months | 2.00 |
| Three months | 2.50 |
| Six months | 5.00 |
| One year | 10.00 |
| Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year | 5.00 |
| " " " six months | 2.50 |
| Weekly Sentinel, one year | 3.00 |
| " " six months | 1.50 |

# THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867.

## THE SITUATION.

The present *status* of the country, both North and South, calls for the efforts of the wisest and most virtuous statesmen of the land, to protect and preserve our republican institutions from utter overthrow. Republican institutions are unsafe in the hands of the hitherto controlling leaders of the so-called Republican or Radical party. Like the controlling leaders of progressive Democracy, they are potent to tear down, but impotent to build up. Indeed, we honestly believe that Republican institutions are unsafe in the hands of any party, inflated with success, puffed up, proud and vaunting, with ideas of mere partizan greatness, which ignore the true safety and true glory of the Republic. Hence our opposition to Southern people connecting themselves with any of the parties in existence. The country needs the fostering hand of a new party, not infatuated by new ideas, new principles, untried and dubious—the emanations of an unsound philosophy or a phrenized fanaticism—but a party basing its foundation upon the tried and well tested principles of old English and American liberty, adapted, if you please, to sound ideas of real development and progress, strained, like pure honey, of all wax and corruption. It needs a genuine Republican party, bound with cords of steel to a Constitutional Union, a true, unselfish friend of liberty and progress, and which will not compromise its patriotic devotion to the interests of the whole country and the whole people for the lower and baser purposes of partyism.

The extracts from the New York *Herald*, which we give to-day, exhibit the welcome truth, that some Northern Republicans are beginning to wake to the real character of the situation. However honest and patriotic those Republicans may have been, who favor the policy of Congress, it is palpable they never counted the cost or fully estimated the impending dangers to the peace and prosperity of the country, and to the existence of sound republican institutions, consequent upon the success of the Radical policy. Negro domination in the South, beyond a reasonable doubt, portends the certain depopulation of the South of its white citizens; the utter prostration of all business; unimagined depreciation of all kinds of property; repudiation of all past pecuniary obligations; or the final extinction of one or both races; and must block all attempts at securing either Northern or foreign immigration.

Since slavery has been abolished, whether that was right or wrong, we are for perpetual freedom to every man and woman and child, of all races and colors. We are for that justice and equality to all, upon whom God and reason and right confer it. We would rob no human being of his rights, —but *rights* necessarily imply capacity for their exercise, *merit* to entitle one to them, and *virtue* to prevent their enjoyment from being sources of corruption. We have no prejudice, we repeat, no hostility to the colored man or race,—no morbid objection to the just claims to the franchises which *manhood*, without regard to color, ought to enjoy. But what is manhood?—Is it mere blood and bones and muscle, assimilated to the size and resemblance of a man? Is it not mind and heart, educated and trained for the exercise of the functions of *manhood*, that make the man? Surely it must be so. But it is said, that the ignorance and debasement of many whites also disqualify them for the functions of manhood? Grant it, but the disparity as to numbers is tenfold in favor of the whites.—The white race has been fully alive to this defective *manhood* in the whites. Hence, until the growth of a *fungus* and puerile statesmanship, under the manipulations of partizan trickery, abolished the conservative and necessary distinctions as to suffrage, necessary to the protection of republican institutions, even all white men were not admitted to that franchise. So, in preserving that highest privilege of *Magna Charta*, held by every Englishman and by every American citizen, as the cap-stone to liberty itself, the right of every man to trial by a jury of his peers has been so carefully guarded, that it has never been held that every white man was entitled to sit in a jury box. Let us take care, lest, in abolishing all distinctions arising from *prejudice* as to color, we abolish also those evident distinctions set up among and between men by God himself, and those high moral differences between merit and demerit, virtue and vice, truth and a lie, that American liberty was built upon, and thus sap the very foundations of the entire fabric of republican government, till the Republic totters to its fall, never to rise again.

EVERY FAILURE to register, where registry is possible, is a rivet in the bands which Radicalism is endeavoring to place about the liberties of the South. The only salvation of the Southern States lies in their securing the vote of the very last man. Military rule is bad enough, but the next rule may be of the Brownlow order. Grinding as is the one, that of the Brownlow sort is infinitely more humiliating and oppressive. "Let no Southern man pursue a policy of masterly inactivity." It never succeeded in war, and it is equally futile in peace.

An agricultural society in Meigs county, Ohio, offers a premium of fifty dollars for the best brass band! Can any body tell what a brass band has to do with agriculture?—[Exchange.

## HOPEFUL SIGNS—THE NEW CRISIS

We have, for some time past, indulged the hope that the eyes of the people of the North were being opened to the grave and terrible *realities of the situation*. We have been led to believe that this reaction would grow and exhibit itself the more, as the results of registration, under the operation of the Military Acts, developed themselves in the South. Such is the case, and we are cheered at the manifestations of returning reason. The wholesale frauds that were perpetrated in the Tennessee election, under the first practical experiment of unqualified negro suffrage, and the frightful anticipations to which it has given rise, have had their effect in still further arousing the most serious alarm at the North, in view of the dangers that lie in the probable Africanization of the Southern States. We need no better evidence of this than is to be found in the following extracts from the New York *Herald*, of the dates of the 8th and 9th, respectively. No paper in the country is so apt, as the *Herald*, in reading the signs of the times, or so prompt at following the tide of public opinion, when it begins to flow. Read:

"Granting that the Northern States are prepared for the recognition and acceptance of equal suffrage to the blacks, is New York, or is Pennsylvania, or is Ohio prepared for the full-blown experiment of negro supremacy in ten Southern States, as contemplated by the republican radicals in Southern reconstruction? Assuming that if, with a conservative acting Secretary of War in the place of Stanton, and with five military commanders of Mr. Johnson's way of thinking in the places of the five commanders who think and act according to the gospel of Mr. Stanton—assuming that the result will be to delay the work of Southern restoration for even two or three years—will this not be wiser than to rush headlong into this danger of Southern negro supremacy? Will not the inevitable tendency of negro supremacy in South Carolina, for example, be to drive out the white population or to precipitate that war of races which, if commenced, will be apt speedily to ripen into a war on both sides of indiscriminate extermination? Will social harmony or peace, or financial confidence or active and systematic industry, ever be restored to the South under the threatening danger of negro supremacy?

We cannot answer these questions truly without recognizing the sagacity and wisdom of President Johnson's policy of giving to the Southern whites, as far as possible, under the terms of Congress, a chance to recover their lost ground, and to take the lead in Southern reconstruction. We are, indeed, so far impressed with the idea that in this view of the question he stands in a strong position, that we feel bound to advise him to make the most of his opportunity in bringing the issue before the people of the Northern States for their "sober second thought" upon it in the coming fall elections. There is no security, and there are a thousand dangers, in the radical programme, which now distinctly foreshadows the placing of the late governing whites of the South under the political control and subject to the caprices and revenges of the black race, relieved but yesterday from the moral darkness, oppressions, wrongs and disabilities of African slavery. These dangers are so menacing that they must be appreciated by thinking Northern men. We hold, accordingly, that the time at last has come for a Northern reaction, and the time, therefore, for decisive measures on the part of President Johnson."

* * * * * * *

"Now, is the time for President Johnson to make the issue between his method of executing the laws of reconstruction, which means Southern white supremacy, and the Stanton method, which means Southern negro supremacy and twenty or thirty negroes in the two houses as a beginning before the expiration of the present Congress. Let Mr. Johnson prepare at once to try New York and Pennsylvania on this test, and he will discover before the reassembling of Congress that they are not yet ready to be jostled by Sambo in the United States Senate."

## THE JURIES.

The timely representations of Governor Worth in the matter of the composition of Juries, in view of the Fall Terms of our Courts, and the prompt action of General Sickles in the premises, as announced in yesterday's *Sentinel*, will save a vast amount of expense and trouble, that would have otherwise ensued. The statements of his Excellency were perfectly conclusive as to the reasons why the County Courts, under General Order, No. 32, have not been able to revise the lists; and the District Commander, as soon as his attention was thus directed to them, at once revoked that portion of the order referring to the constitution of Juries, in its application to the present and pending terms of the Superior and County Courts. The Juries for said terms will be empanelled as heretofore provided by our laws. At the first terms of the County Courts, to be held after the first day of October, the end of the fiscal year, when the Sheriffs shall have rendered their tax returns, it will be expected of the magistrates so to revise the lists, in compliance with the General Order, as to embrace, as persons qualified for Jurors, *all* citizens "*who shall have paid taxes for the current year.*"

Had not Gen. Sickles' attention been thus directed to this matter by Gov. Worth, all jury cases in the County and Superior courts, now being held or about to be held, in which the lists have not been revised in the manner prescribed, (and we presume that in no case has it been done,) would have had to have been continued over, to the great obstruction of public justice, expense and embarrassment of litigants, and suffering of parties confined and awaiting trial for offences against the law.

LET EVERY white voter in North Carolina take encouragement from the later developments of the registration in Virginia. It is now pretty definitely ascertained that the white vote in the State is in a considerable predominance. If we would secure the same result in North Carolina,—if we would rescue the State from the sway of a black-Radical majority,—let every man, who is allowed to do so, *promptly register!*

The editor of the Effingham (Ill.) Unionist makes the following valedictory in plaintive good faith: With this number closes our connection with the Unionist. Our expenses per week are about $18, whereas our average income does not exceed three or four dollars per week. It would take a rich man to publish a paper at this rate."

## THE UNIVERSITY.

We have had on hand for several days three communications in reference to the University. As the Trustees have been urgently called upon by Gov. Worth, as President *ex officio*, to meet in this City on the 22nd. inst., and as the Board is a wise and able one, we were inclined to think that matters in relation to the University had better be brought directly to the notice of the Board, in the form of letters or appeals to the President, to be laid before the Trustees at their meeting, rather than disturb the public mind with new ideas and propositions through the press, which might really forestall all propositions looking to a wise reform. The suggestions of well known friends of the University have, however, determined us to publish these communications, in the order in which they have been received. The writers are *alone responsible* for their contents, and our publication of them does not commit us either for or against the views advanced. We repeat the suggestion, heretofore made, that every Trustee should be present at the meeting, to bear his share of the responsibility in whatever may be done. If ever the Trustees intend to discharge their high trust with fidelity and promptness, this is the time to do it.

## ITS PRINCIPLES.

We have repeatedly asked the Radical Press to tell us what are the *principles* of their party,—what they hold to be good, sound political *doctrine*. Our appeals have been un-answered. As it is important, in view of approaching events, that the principles of the Radical party should be explicitly defined, we group them as follows, as they present themselves to our mind, and in the absence of any authoritative exposition on the part of the oracles of the party:

To make the South subject to African rule.

To perpetuate the Republican party.

To subordinate all branches of government to the Legislative.

To destroy the Supreme Court.

To remove the President for obeying the Constitution.

To establish the right of Congress to create or destroy States at pleasure.

To make civil subordinate to military government.

To exclude all opponents from seats in Congress.

And so on to the end of an interminable chapter, which, if continued, would recite confiscation, proscription, &c., &c.

What true-hearted, genuine Southern man—what patriot or lover of the Union, North or South,—can have anything to do with a party governed by such motives and influenced by such designs? None,—none!

GENEROUS OFFER.—At the Southern Relief Fair held in Baltimore, last year, Mrs. Charles J. Baker, one of the estimable lady-managers, received a letter from the Principal of the well-known Baltimore Institute for young ladies, making the following generous proffer:

SOUTHERN LITERARY INSTITUTE, }
*Baltimore, Md., April* 10, 1866. }

Dear Mrs. Baker: Having before the war enjoyed a liberal patronage from the Southern States, to whose relief the ladies of Baltimore have so generously devoted themselves, and wishing to contribute what lies in my power to so noble a cause, I shall be pleased if you will accept the following as a donation:

*For my native State, Florida*, one full scholarship for the scholastic year, commencing Sept. 10th, 1866—which is to include the entire expense, board, tuition in English, the classics, modern languages, music, and any or all of the extra branches taught in the Institute. Value, $400

For each of the remaining Southern States, one scholarship for tuition in English, classics and mathematics. Value, each, $100.

I trust that your efforts will be rewarded by a success beyond your most sanguine expectations.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGIE A. HULSE MCLEOD, Principal.

The above offer has been renewed for the year commencing Sept. 9, 1867. Applications should be addressed immediately to the Principal of the Institute, or to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association of Baltimore.

## IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Attention is called to the provisions of section 158 of the internal revenue law; also to the following extracts from series 3, No. 10; and collectors of internal revenue are reminded that they have now no authority to remit penalties for failure to affix the necessary stamps to instruments, even though the omission were without fraudulent intent, unless the instruments are presented to them to be stamped within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof:

"Any persons who has made, signed, or issued an instrument subject to stamp duty unstamped or insufficiently stamped, or any person having an interest therein, may present it to the collector of the proper district, who, upon payment of the price of the proper stamp required by law, a penalty of fifty dollars, and, where the whole amount of the tax denoted by the stamp required exceeds fifty dollars, on payment also of interest at the rate of six per centum from the day on which such stamps ought to have been affixed, is required by law to affix the stamp and to note upon the margin of the instrument the date of his so doing, and the fact that such penalty has been paid.

When an instrument is presented to a collector to be stamped, under the provisions of section 158, he is authorized to remit the penalty if it shall be proven to his satisfaction that such instrument was issued without the necessary stamp by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without any wilful design to defraud the United States of the duty, or to evade or delay the payment thereof: *Provided*, such instrument is presented to him for that purpose, and the stamp-tax chargeable thereon is paid within twelve calendar months after the first day of August 1866, or within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof."

In further proof of the marvelous resources of Southeast Missouri, a lead of *ready made watches* has been struck on Shepherd mountain. There were six or seven at hand, one gold and the others silver. Operations for developing the lode will probably begin immediately. In 1860, says the Enterprise, a jewelry store was robbed of some sixty or seventy watches, and it is possible the ones found are part of the number.

For the Sentinel.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The question is often asked, why the University of North Carolina does not prosper?

If there was anything of which North Carolina could be justly proud, before the war, it was her great and flourishing seat of learning and letters. The Institution was most liberally patronized, and its great reputation and sound financial condition gave promise of a most successful future.—Of course the war completely paralyzed the University, for the time being; but it was confidently expected, and with reason, that, at the close of the struggle, it would regain at least something of its former strength and prosperity. Such has not been the case. The loss of property in this State has been proportionally no heavier than in Virginia, and yet we find Gen. Lee the President of a University whose catalogue shows over 300 students, a like number at the Virginia University, and twice as many at the Military school at Lexington as at Chapel Hill. Indeed, we find, in our own State, that all of the Female Colleges are in a healthy condition, and that nearly all of them have quite as many students as they had before the war.

Why is this? Why do all of the literary institutions flourish, except the University? In attempting to answer these questions, we intend to give our views candidly and fairly, for it is a source of mortification to us all, that the young men of our State should be compelled to seek an education in the neighboring States.

In the first place, then, we do not think the people and the press of the State have shown a disposition to give the University the proper support. We mean to say that public opinion is against it. The large schools in the State educate their pupils for other Universities. Gentlemen of fortune send their children abroad and advise their neighbors to do the same. They say that a great reform is necessary, and yet they take no steps to secure it. In a word, Chapel Hill has got a bad name. Unless something is done to stop its downward tendency, the pitiful number of students now there, 85 in all, will dwindle away, and the doors of the College will be closed. Something, evidently, must be done, and that at no distant period. It is no use mincing matters. The Trustees meet on the 22nd. of this month. Let them go to work and make the most radical changes in the entire system at the University. There must be no stickling for *effete ideas*, because they represent old customs. Old customs, if good, are to be venerated, yet he who adheres to them, when the spirit of the times demands a new and better order of things, is guilty of a great blunder, to say the least. When this spirit of opposition to change, which is necessary, operates to the manifest injury of a great institution, it becomes a great sin.

Gov. Swain, after serving as President for 30 years, has resigned. He retires with the respect and veneration of the whole State.—He has done much for the College. He loves the University, and, for her good, he tenders his resignation. It is to be hoped that the Gov. will consent to remain as a Professor of Ancient and Modern History, while, at the same time, he engages in the great work of writing a history of North Carolina. He alone is capable of it. The chairs of several of the Professors are vacant. They should *all* be vacant, when the Trustees meet. Let all of the Professors tender their resignations. By following President Swain's example, they will accomplish much good. It will be a good beginning in the great work of reform which must be wrought. We will then have the naked corporation. The opprobrium attached to the present Faculty (whether justly or unjustly, the practical result is the same,) will be done away with. Let the Trustees select a man of the influence and learning of Geo. Davis, Zebulon B. Vance, Gen. Matt Ransom or Kemp P. Battle to the Presidency. They can retain as many of the present Faculty as they wish. Let the Department of Mathematics be placed in the hands of Prof. Chas. Phillips, whose superior cannot be found in this whole country. Induce Prof. Hepburn to return to the chair he formerly occupied—that of Metaphysics. This will be a good start in the work—but this is not all. When the present officers pass away, be certain that the present system of education, of instruction, be done away with also. By all means adopt the University system. It is peculiarly adapted to the times. Whatever might be said in favor of the College system before the war, it is very evident that, so long as it is retained at Chapel Hill, we will have but a "one-horse affair." The present system of graduation at Chapel Hill is a most ridiculous farce. Young men get diplomas who, if justice were done, could not enter the Freshman class. The whole thing is a mere matter of money and time. Members of the Faculty will bear me out in what I say. Some of the Professors refuse to sign any of the diplomas—they cannot conscientiously sign all, and will not offend, by signing those won by hard labor and study. This will all disappear under the University system.

Again, the state of the country is such that young men have neither the time nor the money to spend four years at the University. A young man wishes to study German, Constitutional Law, and Metaphysics for one year. He cannot do this at Chapel Hill. He goes to the University of Virginia, buys the three tickets and enters at once upon his studies.

Again, the University system will render the Professors more dependent upon their own exertions. They will keep pace with the rapid strides now being made in the arts and sciences, that they may render their lectures both useful and entertaining. Then the Professor's salary will depend, to a great extent, upon his own exertions. Then *mites* can not be won from books *paged* ten years ago.

Another thing must be done for the University. The necessary instruments for experimenting in the various departments must be procured. The old instruments are for the most part entirely worthless. The same spirit which animated the ladies of Raleigh, and Hillsboro, and Newbern, in days gone by, must be again rekindled in the breasts of the patriotic daughters of North Carolina. While concerts, tableaux, etc., are being held for the poor and suffering, the cause of education and humanity must not be forgotten. And it will not, if the Trustees take hold of the matter with the proper spirit. Yale College gets half a million this year from donations. The people of the State will do nothing for the University, while it is in its present condition; but, if the present Faculty will follow President Swain's example, we are certain that our good old University will receive a much stronger support than it now does.

This is a great and glorious State. She has given to the world some names illustrious among the greatest of the great. Her record for the past is a proud one. Let us see to it well, that the future brings her no dishonor. Let us not tarry in the great work of reform and progress, which is going on throughout the length and breadth of our glorious land, but let us rather join hearts and hands with those who are giving the great powers of their minds and the energy of their characters to the noble cause of humanity, christianity and education. When we go in for reform, we must lay aside old prejudices, and strike our blows quickly and severely, with our arms guided by the light of reason and experience.

If the men of North Carolina do not do something for the education of their children—if they suffer their University to perish—their children will reproach them to the end of their lives. By all means, let the Trustees go to the very root of the evil and dig it up.

S.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As one of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, I regretted to learn, as I have, from Gov. Worth, that, in addition to the vacancy of three Professorships, he held in his possession the resignation of President Swain, to be handed in as soon as his vacancy was supplied.

In looking round for a suitable successor to the Presidency, I can think of no one more eminently qualified for that responsible post than the Rev. D. C. F. Deems, a native of the State, but, at present, a resident of New York city.

Dr. Deems possesses the rare combination of every requisite qualification. He is now in the prime of manhood, with many years of usefulness before him; is a ripe scholar, and an accomplished gentleman, and has a reputation co-extensive with the Union.—Beside which, his general popularity with the different denominations of the State, (for there is neither bigotry or exclusiveness in his religious composition) would give weight to the institution. Superadded to all this, as a disciplinarian, (and no small item this,) the Doctor cannot be surpassed.

A TRUSTEE.

[Our correspondent is mistaken in regard to the nativity of Dr. Deems. He is a native of Maryland, but regards himself as a citizen of the State, having been in it nearly a quarter of a century.—*Sentinel.*]

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.—A Republican, in a Republican paper, makes these charges:

"Members of Congress own stock in the street railroads of Washington, for which they never made any other return than their vote for the acts of incorporation, and to authorize the increase of fare. The two houses have been, time and again, influenced by free passes in their votes affecting the great railroad monopolies. Members of Congress have appeared in their seats as the attorneys for railroad corporations. The two Houses were directly bribed for their votes on the whiskey tax two years ago. Senators positively agreed to confirm Mr. Cowan as Minister to Austria last winter, if they could get Mr. Johnson to appoint their relatives to office. All of these things, and a hundred more, can be proved to the satisfaction, if not of Congress, at least of the country, if the opportunity be but presented."

The commanding officer, just before the execution of Maximilian, Mejia, and Miramon, issued the following order, characteristic of the humanity of the highly civilized and refined Mexican nation:

"Soldiers! in the name of the nation, he who solicits mercy for these three criminals shall be shot at once."

A DISMAL SIGHT.—The editor of the *North Alabamian* has witnessed a procession of the Loyal League. He says:

"We counted sixteen white men and nineteen negroes. They were the meanest, dirtiest, hungriest, leanest, slimiest, loulest, filthiest, forlornest, most cadaverous graveyard looking set of human beings which could have been collected from the four quarters of the earth. We never witnessed such a procession before and God grant that we may never again."

## MARRIED,

In Tarboro, on 7th inst., by Rev. P. H. Dalton, Mr. ROBERT H. PENDER to Miss MARTHA E. HANKS.

In Tarboro, on the 6th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Gen. Pender, by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Mr. WM. S. MALLETT to Miss M. PAMELA, daughter of Hon. A. H. Shepperd, of Salem, N. C.

On the 1st. inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Kenneth Thigpen, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. SAVAGE to Miss SALLIE A. DOWNING, both of Edgecombe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

Produce Commission Merchants,

CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.

Aug 13-5-3m

STOLEN!

There was stolen from a residence in this City, some days since a GOLD WATCH, blue enamelled. On one side was a grape leaf cluster of green, set in diamonds; on the other a 'Forget-me-not," set also in diamonds. Attached was a gold Chatelaine, with a hook having an apricot-stone on the end.

A liberal reward will be given for any information leading to the recovery of the Watch.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Aug 13-5-4t

1867, FALL TRADE. 1867.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BUGGY MATERIALS.

RIMS, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts, Dash Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Drilling, Canvass-Duck, Moleskin, Oil Carpeting, with a general assortment of other materials.

ALSO,

Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.

Aug 13-313-tf J. BROWN, With HART & LEWIS.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

*AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA*

FOR

HORACE L. EMERY & SONS' PATENT Universal Cotton Gins and Condensers, Lever and Railway Horse Powers;

Ingersoll's Cotton and Hay Presses.

The most improved Cotton Planters and Plows.

March 28—1t

SHOW CASE FOR SALE.

A Good Show Case for sale. Apply at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE.

Aug 10-311-1t

COWAND & HARRISS,

General Commission Merchants,

26 Commerce Street,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO SALES OF Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of Supplies. Will forward Cotton to Europe FREE of forwarding CHARGE.

D. G. COWAND, Washington co., N. C. E. J. HARRISS, Granville, late of Halifax co., N. C.

aug10-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.

RIO,
LAGUYRA,
JAVA.

Wholesale or Retail at lowest market price. Quality prime. Call and see for yourselves.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 8-309-tf

PRIME WHITE MEAL.

I am prepared to furnish any quantity of Choice Meal at short notice, and have constantly on hand FIFTY BUSHELS, at lowest market price.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 8-309-tf

LARD—No. 1.

Just received a few Packages of that nice LARD, by DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 8-309-tf

TIN WARE.

We have on hand a large Stock of TIN WARE, of our own make, for sale to the trade or by retail.

ALSO

20,000 G. D. Caps.

J. BROWN.

Aug 8-309-tf With HART & LEWIS.

A TEACHER WANTED.

To take charge of an Academy, in a healthful and pleasant neighborhood, fifteen miles south east of the City of Raleigh.

To a married man, with small family, wishing to spend his vacant hours in literary pursuits, or in husbandry, the place offered could be rendered very desirable.

To a single man, thoroughly qualified to prepare students for College, and with proper credentials, of moral character, inducements will be presented, on application to the undersigned, directed to the care of Mr. L. E. HEARTT Raleigh. A. T. MIAL.

Aug 8-309-2w*

WILSON SCHOOL,

MELVILLE, Alamance Co., N. C.

The exercises of this institution are not suspended, in consequence of the death of Rev. Dr. A. WILSON.

For Circular, &c., address the Principal,

DR. JNO. WILSON.

Aug 8-309-4t

VINE HILL ACADEMIES,

SCOTLAND NECK, HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Both of these institutions will commence Sept. 2d, 1867,—the Male under J. M. LOVEJOY: the Female under ANN LOVEJOY. A thorough course will be pursued in both. Boys will be prepared for College, or business.

The location is healthy, board reasonable, and the society as good as can be found in the State.

For particulars, address the undersigned at Raleigh, until August 25th.; after that time, at Halifax, N. C.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Aug 8-309-5dx4tw

Weldon, State, Tarboro Southerner, Washington Gazette and Wilson Carolinian copy five times and send bill to J. M. L., Scotland Neck.

CLEAN SWEEP!

SELLING ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

AT COST,

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!

From this time forth I will sell my entire Stock of Goods at Cost to make room for my Winter Stock, consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS, WHITE GOODS,
IRISH LINEN, TOWELING,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDK'F'S,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BLEACHED SHIRTING,
UNBLEACHED SHIRTING,
BED TICKING,
10-4 SHEETING,
STRIPED DOMESTIC,
LINEN DUCK,
COTTONADES,
HATS, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large Stock of the most celebrated manufacture of Gent's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

Now is the time for you to lay in your supply of Goods, for they are advancing North. I am selling at cost. Come one and all and examine my stock and prices. Do not be induced to buy goods elsewhere until you give me a call. When I say I am selling at Cost I mean just what I say; it is not for the purpose of humbugging you.

Merchants in the City whose stocks need replenishing would do well to call soon and make their purchases.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Aug 8-309-tf

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the *ten Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., via *Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(Via Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Ag't
Aug 6-305-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WE HAVE A SECOND HAND BUGGY AND Harness for sale, cheap.

JENKINS & PERRY.

July 25-297-tf

MASON'S PATENT

FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,

For sale by the single one, or dozen.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, June 12-269-tf With HART & LEWIS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

From the "Home Friend."

The Etna Life Insurance Co.

IT IS ALWAYS WITH PLEASURE THAT WE observe the evidences of prosperity in the workings of any Life Insurance Company. In No ney the advantages of Life Assurance are too apparent to require argument in its behalf; but at the same time, there are not a few who stand ready at all times to scan upon a flying straw and read it in one side or the scales, in the hope of counterbalancing the weight in the other; and inasmuch as the success of any particular Company is, or should be, an index of the general prosperity of all that are equally well conducted, we take especial pleasure in noticing the present prosperous condition of the Etna. Our figures are from the pen of Prof. Elizur Wright, late Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts, whose opinion upon matters of Insurance is perhaps entitled to more weight than that of any other man in the country; not only from his acknowledged abilities as a scholar, but as well from his long familiarity with the details of the science of Insurance.

Statistics are often made up with a view to suit particular cases; but not so with those of Prof. Wright. In the statement before us from this distinguished source, and which we have carefully examined, the value is given of all the policies of the Etna in force on the first of January 1867; and we take the liberty of inserting here a few of his figures.

At the date above mentioned, there were in force a total of nine hundred and eighty-four thousand and ninety dollars; of the present value of three million four hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and seven cents; making a grand total of twenty-six thousand and three policies actually in force, insuring the sum of sixty-seven millions fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and of the total present value of three millions six hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-seven cents. But as the prosperity of a Company depends not so much upon the amount of its business as upon its solvency, its ability to pay its debts, we go a step farther, and find that while the Etna has in force this large number of policies, with some small annuities amounting in the whole to three millions four hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixteen cents of liabilities, it has a total of assets at the same date, of four millions four hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents; or nearly one million of dollars of assets in excess of its liabilities. From the same source we learn that after paying a dividend of fifty per cent. the ensuing year upon those on the ordinary life plan entitled to the same, amounting to two hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, there is an excess of ninety-three thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-four cents; and that the surplus from the ten-payment life policies exceeds two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

In the year 1861 the Company issued five hundred and eighty-nine policies; in 1862 it issued eight hundred and four; in 1863 it issued eighteen hundred and twenty-two; or more than double the number of the previous year; in 1864 it issued four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven, being again more than double the number issued during the preceding year; in 1865 it issued eight thousand eight hundred and fifteen policies, being another increase of nearly a hundred per cent; while during the year 1866 it issued fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine policies, being an increase of five thousand three hundred and seventy-four over the issue of 1865, and being more than twenty-four times the amount of business done in the year 1861, when the new plan of operation commenced. Up to the present time the Company has issued this year between five and six thousand policies; and if the business continue the same during the year, the result will show another very large increase over that of last year.

During the year 1866 the receipts of the Company for premiums and interest were over three and a half millions of dollars, while during the same period the total expenditures were but a fraction over one million; in which sum is included the accrued claims by death to the amount of nearly four hundred thousand dollars. This statement shows that the business of the Company for the last year added to the Surplus Fund, after the payment of all claims, of every nature whatever, the sum of two millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand and ten dollars and eighty-one cents, being a sum larger than the entire previous Surplus.

It has been represented that a large part of the profits of the Company go to enrich the stockholders; but the only foundation that we can find for such allegation, is the fact that the stockholders receive the profits of the small amount of business that is done on the stock, or non-participating plan. The entire profits accruing on the participating plan, except six per cent. paid annually on a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, belong to the insured, and are divided among them every year. Comparisons are useless, and often out of place, and we shall make none; but we do not hesitate to say that the record of the Etna for the past year, is as honorable and flattering to the Company as it is gratifying to the policy-holders. Its success, as shown by the statements above made, is almost unprecedented; and it seems hardly credible that any Company should have gone on doubling its business year by year, as the Etna has done during the period covered by our brief review; yet such is the case, and the most gratifying part of the record is that for the past year, whereby the Surplus Fund has been so very largely increased. These successes are to be attributed, in a great measure, to the management of the Company.—The officers, from the President down, have been suttiring in their efforts; and they have not forgotten that very important and necessary class of individuals—the Agents, whose co-operation they have secured by affording every facility to those agents that could be desired. We congratulate the Etna upon its success in the past and its prospects for the future; and we cordially tender the wish that its record for the present year may be so gratifying as that shown by the last annual statement.

The ÆTNA is now issuing

NEARLY 1500 POLICIES EVERY MONTH

and is doing by far the largest business of any other Company in the Southern States.

OVER 800 PERSONS,

Among the number our most prominent and influential citizens and leading business men, are insured in this department alone.

DEATH POLICIES, amounting to $28,000, have been paid to Widows and Orphans in this State.

*Participating Life, non Forfeiting Endowment and Term Policies are issued.*

W. H. CROW,
General Agent for N. C. and Va., South of James River.

W. H. MCKEE, *Medical Examiner.*

Aug. 5-304-2w.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON & WELDON

RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GEN. SUPT'S, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6, 1867.

REGULAR SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8th, the following Schedule will be run by the Passenger trains over this Railroad:

DAY TRAINS.

Will leave Wilmington every morning (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Weldon every morning (except Sundays) at 10:40 A. M.; arriving at Wilmington at 5 o'clock, P. M., and at Weldon at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS

Will leave Wilmington at 9:30 P. M., daily, and Weldon at 6:25 P. M., daily, arriving at Wilmington at 2:30 A. M. and at Weldon at 6:00 A. M. Thirty-three hours to New York.

Trains pass Goldsboro' at 1:55 A. M., and 12:35 A. M going North, and at 3:30 P. M., and 10:1 P. M., going South.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Goldsboro' at 1:30 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, arriving at Weldon 5 P. M. Leaves Weldon at 5 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Goldsboro' at 12:30 P. M., connecting both ways with North Carolina Railroad passenger trains, and with Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad freight trains by which quick despatch is given to through freight and way passengers both ways. This train will be increased to a daily, as soon as the business requires it. Way passengers from or to points between Goldsboro and Weldon, to or from Stations on the North Carolina Railroad, will find this a great convenience.

Passengers going East or West from Goldsboro, should take the *Day Trains* from places South of Goldsboro'. Both trains connect at Wilmington with trains on Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and at Weldon with trains on Richmond and Petersburg, Va. The Day Trains connect with Old Bay Line. The Night Trains with Accomack Line.

☞ All papers publishing Schedules, please change for this one.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 14 inches.

| | |
|---|---|
| One square one time | $1,00 |
| " " each subsequent insertion less than a week | 50 |
| One square one week | 3,00 |
| Each additional square one week | 2,00 |
| One square two weeks | 5,00 |
| Each additional square two weeks | 2,50 |
| One square one month | 8,00 |
| Each additional square one month | 3,00 |
| One square two months | 10,00 |
| Each additional " | 3,50 |
| One square three months | 12,00 |
| Each additional " | 4,00 |
| One quarter column " | 25,00 |
| One half column " | 40,00 |
| One column " | 75,00 |

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

# THE SENTINEL.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867.


To Advertisers.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

Capt. R. A. Shotwell, of Newbern, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Sentinel* in Craven, Carteret, Jones and Onslow. He will spend the summer at Morehead City and Beaufort, and will give us the news from that section.

[Reported Specially for the Sentinel.]

## THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES VS. TOLAR, POWERS AND WATKINS.

Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

*David Oliphant*, sworn: Live in Fayetteville; have been sick with chills and fevers lately. Was at the market house when Bebee was killed; saw Tolar, "Monk," Powers and others there. Saw Tolar standing off leaning against a pillar, with his hand in his breast, as if he held a knife or pistol. Saw Bebee coming down stairs; no assault was made on him on the stairs. Tom Powers caught hold of him just after he got on the floor, and told him he (Bebee) could not go any further. "Monk" was about four feet off with a knife in his hand. As Bebee went out, Tolar moved out after him. Witness was within two feet of Tolar, when he stopped and pulled out a pistol, cocked and fired it, killing Bebee. As soon as he fired, he threw back his shawl, that had become disarranged. Did not see what became of the pistol. As Bebee was going out the market house, there were cries of "shoot him." Saw no other weapons but Tolar's and "Monk's," except Hollingsworth, who had a pistol. Some one said out in the crowd, that a little boy cried out that "Capt. Tolar shot him." There were some persons between Tolar and myself when he fired, and between Tolar and Bebee. Saw the pistol Tolar used. It was a large Colt's pistol. After Bebee was killed, "Monk" started to him with a knife in his hand, and Mr. Nixon took him and carried him away. Saw Phillips there with a pistol.

*Cross Examined*:—Was summoned last Friday. Went to Sam Phillips' store about dark, the day Bebee was killed; he did not show me his pistol nor did we talk about this matter, nor have we since, at any time. Cant say whether Hardie was with Bebee or not, when he was brought from the guard house. Saw Tom Powers setting on a bench, while Bebee was up stairs; he was saying nothing. Saw Tolar when he came up in the crowd; he came and took a stand against the northern pillar of the eastern arch; saw Leggitt talking with him. Did not hear what they were talking about.—Tolar had on a shawl; saw something under his shawl which witness thought was a pistol. When first saw Bebee coming down stairs, Wemiss was on his right and had a string around Bebee's thumb; Hardie was right behind him. Faircloth was also with him. Did not see John Maltsby jump up on a bench, nor hear him cry out. Did not see John Maltsby at all. Miss Massie and mother came down about ten or fifteen minutes before Bebee. Mr. Bond went out to the carriage with them and witness followed them to look at Miss Massie. She called to Tom Powers, and told him "not to have anything to do with it;" he left the carriage and went back under the market up to Becky Ben's stall. (Here diagram was shown witness and the place pointed out.) Tom Powers caught Bebee with his right hand. Witness heard Powers say to Bebee "hold on, you can't go any further." Did not see a knife in his hand. Saw the clubs of the policemen used but once. Witness was about five feet from Powers at the time Powers caught hold of Bebee. The rush was made at that time. Tolar was not in it. About that time, or soon after, saw "Monk" after Bebee with his knife.

Bebee was very near the corner of the pavement, when he was killed. Tolar walked out of the market, out across the pavement and the ground where he stopped and drew his pistol and fired; saw him push some one out of the way, but cant say who it was. Witness was on Tolar's right when the pistol fired; there was a crowd on Tolar's left. Did not see where Tolar got his pistol from. It was a long pistol, and a six-shooter, about sixteen inches long. As Tolar went up towards Bebee, he pushed persons out of the way with his left hand, and said, "get out of the way." The persons between Tolar and Bebee leaned their heads out of the way when the pistol fired. Saw Sam Phillips with a pistol just before Bebee came down. Tolar threw the right side of his shawl across his left breast, after he fired the pistol; he then turned around to his right and walked up to the market house. Then witness started up to him and Tolar went off to Mr. Hinsdale's store.

*Re-Direct*:—Witness came here very unwillingly; did not wish to testify. Has always told everybody that witness did not see who killed Bebee; but told Mr. Sykes about it and no one else. Phillips had nothing to do with my evidence. The reason witness told the other persons that he did not know who killed Bebee, was because he was not on his oath, and he did not wish to testify in the case.

*Robt. Mitchell*:—Live in Fayetteville; was at my store when Bebee was carried from the guard house. Witness' store is on Gillespie Street—the same street the guard house is on. Witness went down to market house after Bebee was carried down; went up stairs in the room where Bebee was.—Wife is connected with Miss Massie and witness went to protect Miss Massie. Her father is not living. Tom Powers is the nearest male relative she has that is grown; he is her maternal uncle. Cant say that Tolar is any connection of hers. John Maltsby is her second cousin, witness has heard the family say. Witness went out to the carriage, when the ladies were about to drive off and stayed until they did. The carriage went down Person Street. Witness immediately left and went back to his store; just before he got there, he heard a rush at the market house and cries of "shoot him;" then heard a gun or a pistol fire; saw the smoke but kept on to his store. Witness' store is about seventy five yards from the market house; does not think he stopped between the market and his store. Philemon Taylor was at the carriage with me; also my father-in-law, Mr. Massie. Don't know what became of them after they left the carriage. There were only a few people up in the room, when Bebee was being tried. Miss Massie and mother went down stairs, accompanied by Mr. Bond. Witness and his father-in-law went down soon after and went immediately to the carriage; did not notice the appearance of the crowd as he went through. Did not see Tom Powers anywhere about the carriage. Mrs. Massie made some remark to me about seeing Tom Powers, but cant recollect what it was. She seemed to wish me to talk with him and keep him from getting into trouble. Witness' store is near the market house and has seen Capt. Tolar about the market house frequently.

*Re-Direct*:—Persons who sell beef and other things in the market house are frequently there all day, if they do not sell their articles in the morning. Witness cannot say whether Capt. Tolar was bu tchering in Fayetteville, at the time of this occurrence or not. Have seen him at the market house in the morning, sometimes at noon, but never during the afternoon as witness recollects.

*Questions by Court.*—The impression left on my mind, by what Miss Massie said, was that she was afraid that Tom Powers would kill Bebee, or get into some trouble. Witness cannot be positive about it.

Court adjourned to this (Tuesday) morning, 11 A. M.

New Advertisements.—Agricultural Ware-House, Labor Saving Pump, &c: Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern.

See notice of a valuable gold watch stolen. A liberal reward will be paid the finder.

J. B. Hunter & Co., Cotton Factors and Produce Commission Merchants, corner of High and Water Streets, Portsmouth, Va: We cannot too highly commend to the North Carolina public this enterprising and reliable House.

Mayor's Court.—John Rhodes, colored, charged with stealing a silver watch and gold chain from J. J. Guthrie, Jr., was turned over to the County Court.

John Biggs, colored, and Sam Wilson, colored, charged with being engaged in an affray, were fined $5 each.

The Memorial Association.—Mr. Hill will recite his Poem, in the Commons Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the Memorial Association. Admission, fifty cents. Tickets may be obtained at the Book-Stores or at the door.

We advise all to attend, who would have the triple luxury of hearing a literary treat, complimenting native genius, and contributing to a noble object.

Religious Interest.—The Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, recently designated Friday next as a day of General Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommended religious preparatory observances in all the Churches for the week previous. In furtherance of that recommendation, the Pastor of the Church, in this City, is holding a series of sun rise and night prayer-meetings. These are well attended, and much seriousness and interest are manifested.

Death of Willie Ramsay.—The intelligence of the death of this promising young man, so well known and so generally a favorite in this community, has excited universal regret. As announced by telegram, on yesterday, he died at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday morning, of yellow fever. With that commendable spirit of energy, of which men are made, several months since he left this City, and, *working his passage* from New York to Galveston, determined, with a true heroism, to carve out his own fortune in that distant country. He was doing well, had made many warm friends, and had the prospect of a life of usefulness and success before him,—when, alas! the Spoiler came. Many bright hopes and fond anticipations are buried with the gallant boy.

A Fine Tomato.—Our thanks are due to Mrs. Geo. Little for a magnificent Tomato, grown in her own garden, which weighed *one pound and two ounces*. Decidedly the largest and finest yet. If any one can produce a larger, we are ready to receive it.

In the great hurry of getting to press, yesterday morning, with an accumulation of telegraphic and other matter, several errors occurred, which, it is hoped, the good sense of each reader enabled him to correct. With a Daily paper, mistakes are sometimes unavoidable.

Do not fail to remember that Registration commences in this City, on Thursday. Every white citizen, who is permitted to register, and who fails to do so, will commit that blunder, which is equal to a crime. The reasons are too obvious to require mention. Register!—*Register!*—Register!

During the last two years the garrison at City Point has been reduced by degrees until now only ten soldiers remain, while a corporal "commands the post." All the government property there (including the long rows of sheds and wharves) having been recently sold by auction, little or no necessity of a military force exists; and soon that well-remembered place, where so lately dwelt all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," will relapse into its usual state of dullness and insignificance.—*Petersburg Index.*

In Stanton, Wisconsin, a little girl went to sleep in a field where her father was cutting his wheat, and he, not noticing the child, ran over her, the machine cutting her to pieces.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

## Monday Evening Dispatches.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, Aug. 12—M.

The reports regarding the President's resignation are utterly groundless.

Gen. Rousseau has arrived and will have an interview with the Russian Minister to-day.

A meeting of the Bar was held to-day, to consider the Fisher-Bradley difficulty, and was largely attended. A committee was appointed to investigate and report and the meeting adjourned.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.

Baltimore, Aug. 12, M.

The corner stone of a monastery, under the auspices of the order of Passionists, was laid yesterday in the presence of five thousand persons. There were three thousand Catholics in the procession.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

New York, Aug. 12, M.

Cotton steady 28½.
Turpentine 60@61.
Stocks strong. Gold 1,40½. Virginia sixes, new issue, 50@51.

London, Aug. 12—2 P. M.

Consols 94¼. Bonds 73½

Liverpool, Aug. 12 2 P. M.

Cotton upranced to 10½.

## Tuesday Morning Dispatches.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, Aug. 12, P. M.

Great apathy exists among the whites in regard to registration. The number of disfranchised in this section is larger than at first supposed. Weather clear and warm.

ORDER BY GEN. SCHOFIELD AND OTHER RICHMOND NEWS.

Richmond, Aug. 12, P. M.

Gen. Schofield issued an order to-day of which the following is an extract:

Military Commissioners are reminded that they are to be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, as far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or orders issued from these Headquarters and that they are not to suspend the civil authorities, except in cases of necessity. In such cases the action or failure to act of the civil officers should be fully reported, in order that the Commanding General may hold them to a proper accountability for any neglect of duty.

Schofield wrote a letter to the City Council this evening, asking what amount of the city debt was contracted during the war.

In the case of William Jones, the Collector of Internal Revenue of this District, two indictments were granted, to-day, in the U. S. Court, and he is now being tried for receiving a bribe of $1,000 from a distiller.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—STANTON SUSPENDED—GEN. GRANT TEMPORARY SECRETARY OF WAR.

Washington, Aug. 12—P. M.

The President, at 10 o'clock, this morning, sent a communication to Stanton suspending him from office as Secretary of War, and directing him to transfer the records, books, etc., of the office to Gen Grant, and informing Stanton that Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

At the same hour authority was sent to Gen. Grant authorizing him to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and directing him to enter upon the duties of the office at once.

At noon the President received a note from Stanton, discussing the President's right under the constitution and laws to suspend him without the consent of the Senate, or legal course, but inasmuch as the General Commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment of secretary of War *ad interim*, he had no other alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

Gen. Grant has assumed charge of the War Department, and appeared at the Cabinet meeting to-day, for the purpose of considering certain questions with regard to the Territory recently acquired from Russia.

THE CONOVER PARDON PAPERS, AND OTHER WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, Aug. 12, P. M.

The papers presented by Dunham *alias* Conover, as a ground for pardon, contain no word impugning Ashly, Butler or any persons. Those which professed to disclose the plot were filed subsequently, and apparently in despair of procuring a pardon without them. They are altogether distinct from the organized pardon papers.

There is the highest authority for saying that when the disclosure came officially before the President, he decided to submit them to the public without further investigation or attempt to gather additional evidence which was said to exist.

The first communication from the Executive Department to "General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, was issued at 2 o'clock to-day, and refers to Louisiana matters.

Revenue receipts to-day $1,062,000.

No further changes in the Cabinet are probable.

SENTENCE APPROVED—REGISTRATION.

Charleston, Aug. 12—P. M.

Gen. Sickles has approved the sentence of the Court Martial, in the case of Daly and Radcliffe, who recently assaulted two Northern men in the bar-room at Columbia. The sentence is six months imprisonment in Fort Macon, N. C.

Registration began here to-day. Apathy prevails to a great extent in this community. The number registered to-day is 556, of whom 153 are whites, and 403 blacks.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON.

Galveston, Aug. 12, P. M.

The deaths from the fever in Galveston, for the week ending Saturday, were 81. There was an increase of ten over the previous day.

It was appeared at Houston.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

New York, Aug. 12—P. M.

Cotton very firm but quiet—sales of 800 bales at 28½c

Flour quiet—State $6.70@11.30; Southern $11.25@15.

Wheat drooping—Southern Amber $2@2.35.

Corn—Western Mixed $1.06@1.08.

Spirits Turpentine 61@62c. Rosin $3.87½@8.50. Five-Twenties, coupons, of '62, 113½. Gold $1.40½.

Baltimore, Aug. 12—P. M.

Cotton steady and unchanged.

Corn unsettled—White $1.04@1.11.

Wilmington, Aug. 12—P. M.

Spts. Turpentine quiet at 53½c. Rosin steady, but not so active, at $2.80@7.


COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Louisburg Female College,
Franklin Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample Terms reasonable For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

June 10-258-tf P. M. JONES, President.

Family School for Young Ladies.

Bonnie Brae, Baltimore County, Md.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. McBlair. Head of Scholastic Department—Miss Duncan. English Literature and Belles-Letters—Mr. McBlair. Modern Languages—Prof. Leonce Rabillon. Vocal and Instrumental Music—Prof. L. Thorbecke. Drawing and Painting—Prof. D. A. Woodwards. This Institution will be opened on Monday, September 16th. The first session of the Scholastic year closes January 31st. The second session June 30th.

Bonnie Brae is situated on an elevated Ridge on the old Frederick road, 2 miles from the western limits of Baltimore and within easy access to the Catonsville Passenger Railway that communicates with the city.

The number of pupils will be limited to twenty. Circulars giving further particulars may be found at J. S. Waters & Sons's, Charles street, and Entz & Bash's Book Store, Charles street.

For admission apply to Mr. C. H. McBlair, through the Baltimore P. O., Box 1,334.

Aug 7-308-1m

Select Boarding and Day School,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Misses Nash and Miss Kollock, Principals.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th July, and continue twenty weeks.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 5-253-3m*

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

——The latest sensation in military circles in Virginia is an order of Gen. Schofield, issued on Thursday, for the arrest of Charles M. Buttz, of Norfolk, upon the charge of defrauding and swindling soldiers of the United States of their earnings. Buttz decamped upon hearing of it. This is his pedigree:

"He has rendered himself notorious in Norfolk, and elsewhere, by inciting hatred between the races in Virginia and disseminating the most radical and revolutionary opinions. He impeached by wholesale the last Virginia Legislature through the press, and called upon the United States authorities to suppress it. He is the same man who, at the late Radical Convention in Richmond, offered the resolutions laudatory of Sheridan."

——A Nashville paper says that very few Germans supported the radical ticket, with Brownlow for Governor, in the late election, though much reliance was placed upon their co-operation.

——The regular Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all of the members except Secretary Stanton and Attorney-General Stansbury, the latter not being in the city. The question of Executive power to suspend Secretary Stanton or remove him from office under the Civil Tenure law was again discussed, and the President maintained, as heretofore, that he has clearly the right to suspend Mr. Stanton from performing his official function; but notwithstanding the intimation held out in some of the correspondence of Republican papers that the matter would be decided to-day, there is the authority of the President himself for stating that the necessary order will be held in abeyance for several days. The President ignores Mr. Stanton personally, but the latter is at the War Department discharging his necessary official duties as usual, and no official order has been issued to interfere with those duties. The same delay is likely to follow in this case as in the now stale story that Sheridan is to be removed.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World, 10th.*

——Senors Arrelondo, Carranza and Ferrino, young gentlemen recently arrived here from Mexico, bring the information that the body of Maximilian had been delivered to Von Magnus, the Prussian Minister, and that Escobedo had never refused to give it up.—*Washington Correspondence, N. Y. Herald, 10th.*

——The New York *Herald*, of the 10th, "mends its lick" of the two previous days in denunciation of the Africanization of the South. It concludes as follows:

"It will be better to wait two years or ten years longer for Southern restoration than to push it through on the basis of a controlling Southern negro balance of power."

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR WASHING MACHINE EVER INVENTED.

It is easy to operate, sitting or standing; takes but little room; injures no garments; finishes its work in from two to four Minutes; is durable and convenient; and the only Washing Machine known that is

LIKED THE BETTER THE LONGER IT IS USED.

No wash board is called for. The clothes are placed in *hot* suds, and *shut* in. While thus immersed and the steam confined, the machine is operated as seen above. Thus, all the benefit of pressure, and all the solvent power of soap, are obtained at one and the same time. The work is done at once, the clothes are cleaned, and they require only to be rinsed in cold water, wrung, and hung out to dry.

With a "Universal Clothes Wringer" to press out the water without twisting, the whole labor of washing-day is but a pastime, compared with the old toilsome process of rubbing and wringing.

THE CLOTHES ARE NOT INJURED.

The dirt is so dissolved by the HOT SUDS, that but little compression is necessary to expel it.—That little is done in the most harmless manner. By depressing the handle, the mass of goods is pushed against the side of the machine, thus forcing the *hot* suds through the texture, carrying the dirt with it. Working in this way from two to four minutes, is sufficient for four or five shirts, *and not the slightest injury is done the goods.*

By using this WASHER and the "UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER," you will avoid the usual bruising of stitches and buttons, *pounding, rubbing, stretching, straining* and *mauling* of the clothes, to say nothing of *the raw knuckles, lame backs,* and *wasted time.*

Full directions for using are attached to each machine.

Universal Clothes Wringer!

SELF ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE.

Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator.

The Clothes, by the use of this WRINGER are uninjured. They merely pass between two Rubber Rollers and the water is pressed out.—Not the slightest strain is exerted upon the texture. No matter how frail, or how much worn, or even torn, not a thread is stretched nor a rent enlarged. A child can readily wring out a tubful of Clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality,

A CLOTHES SAVER,

A TIME-SAVER and a STRENGTH-SAVER. It much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. It saves labor, expedites work, does not tear off buttons and is indispensable in every well regulated family.

I have made arrangements to keep a supply of these machines always on hand. Please call and examine them at COOKE'S STORE.

D. C. MURRAY Agent.

Aug 9-310-tf

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

Thos. Branch & Co., Richmond, Va. Branch, Sons & Co. Augusta, Ga.

REPORTED BY

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

Bankers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Cape Fear | 20 |
| " Charlotte | 25 |
| " Clarendon | 4 |
| " Commerce | 10 |
| " Fayetteville | 10 |
| " Lexington | 10 |
| " " at Graham | 24 |
| " North Carolina | 47 |
| " Roxboro' | 5 |
| " Thomasville | 55 |
| " Wadesborough | 24 |
| " Washington | 14 |
| " Wilmington | 25 |
| " Yanceyville | 9½ |
| Commercial Bank, Wilmington | 23 |
| Farmer's Bank of North Carolina | 25 |
| Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co. | 6 |
| Merchants' Bank of Newbern | 55 |
| Miners' and Planters' Bank | 35 |

We pay corresponding high prices for other Bank notes.

Prices liable to change and pay the best rate the day received.

Packages received by Express and remitted for promptly in Currency or New York funds, free of cost.

July 18-293-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B. | 45 |
| " Cape Fear | 25 |
| " Charlotte | 23 |
| " Lexington, at Graham | 20 |
| " Roxborough | 50 |
| " Wadesborough | 24 |
| " Thomasville | 50 |
| " Wilmington | 21 |
| " Commerce | 14 |
| " Washington | 12 |
| " Fayetteville | 10 |
| " Clarendon | 4 |
| " Yanceyville | 7 |
| Miners' and Planter's Bank | 30 |
| Farmers' Bank, Greensborough | 24 |
| Commercial Bank, Wilmington | 20 |
| Merchant's Bank, Newbern | 50 |
| Greensborough Mutual | 5 |
| Virginia Bank Notes, about | 25 |
| South Carolina " | 22 |
| Georgia " | 23 |
| Gold | 135 |
| Silver | 130 |
| Old Coupons | 40 |
| North Carolina Railroad Coupons | 87½ |
| Old Sixes | 70 |
| Exchange on New York | ¾ |

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of N. C. | 47c |
| " Cape Fear | 26½ |
| " Charlotte | 25 |
| " Wadesboro | 24½ |
| " Wilmington | 24 |
| " Roxboro | 55 |
| " Thomasville | 55 |
| " Lexington at Graham | 24 |
| " " Lexington | 17 |
| " Commerce | 10 |
| " Clarendon | 4 |
| " Fayetteville | 10 |
| " Washington | 12 |
| " Yanceyville | 9½ |
| Merchants' Bank of Newbern | 55 |
| Farmers' Bank of Greensboro | 25 |
| Miners'and Planters' Bank | 35 |
| Commercial Bank of Wilmington | 23 |
| Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., | 6 |
| Virginia Bank Notes average about | 20 |
| South Carolina " | 15 |
| Georgia " | 25 |

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

July 26-288-3m*

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JENKINS & PERRY, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| BACON | 18@25 |
| " BALT. & EASTERN | 18@20 |
| BEEF ON HOOF | 6@9 |
| " NETT | 10@20 |
| BUTTER | 25@30 |
| COTTON | 0@20 |
| CHICKENS, Spring, | 15@25 |
| " Grown | 25@30 |
| CORN | 1 40@1 50 |
| COFFEE | 25@50 |
| EGGS | 15@20 |
| FLOUR | 14 00@18 00 |
| FODDER | 1 50 |
| HERRINGS | $6 75@$12 |
| HIDES—Green | 10c pr. lb. |
| " Dry | 12c |
| HAY | $1 pr. cwt. |
| LARD | 18@20 |
| MEAL | 1 50@1 60 |
| MOLASSES | 75 |
| NAILS | 7½@10 |
| PEAS—Stock | 1 40@1 50 |
| POTATOES—Irish | 1 00@1 25 |
| " Sweet | 0@1 75 |
| RAGS | 4½@5 |
| SALT | 4 00@4 25 |
| SUGAR | 15@25 |
| TALLOW | 10 |
| VINEGAR | 50@75 |

REMARKS.

Very little Cotton being brought to market and in demand at above quotations.

Corn scarce and in demand.

Flour declining in consequence of quantity of new crop being brought to maket.

Supply of Bacon equal to demand, but prices firm under the influence of Northern quotations.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair.

A large supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by

WORTH & DANIEL, Wilmington N. C.

P. S. Marshall Receipts of Fresh Lard from Maine.

July 11-287-6m

Gents Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a fine assortment of Gents and Boys Hats, at greatly reduced prices, at

M. ROSENBAUM.

Aug 1-302-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Midway School,
Charlottesville, Va.

The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.

The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.

Terms: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term, *Payable in Advance.* Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.

For Circulars and other particulars address

WILSON C. N. CARR Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.

References: The Faculty of the University of Va.

July 17-292-tf

Washington College,
Lexington, Virginia.

Gen. R. E. Lee, President, aided by a corps of twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.

The next session will begin on 3rd. Thursday in September, and end on 3rd. Thursday in June.

Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or Goshen on the Virginia Central Rail Road; from Lynchburg by canal, or by stage from Buchanan's on the Va. & Tenn. Rail Road.

For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for Catalogue.

July 2-276-6w

FAMILY GROCERS.

One thousand bushels corn.

Prime WHITE CORN, wholesale and retail, by DOUGLAS BELL, Market Square.

Aug 5-305-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

GOOD NEW BETTER NEW!! BEST NEW!!

25 Barrels Fine Extra and No. 1. Family, in Store and for sale by DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 5-305-tf

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

SAVE LABOR & MONEY BY BURNING

COAL!!!

Persons who intend using coal during the COMING WINTER

will find it greatly to their advantage to supply themselves without any unnecessary delay.

All orders given me will be filled promptly and in such manner as to give entire satisfaction.

For price, &c., apply at my Store on Market Square.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 9-310-tf

DRY GOODS.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.

Come, and convince yourself of the fact.

5000 yards of all the latest, and most desirable styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

at greatly reduced Prices.

3,500 yards of bleached and brown

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

at prices to suit the times.

6,000 yards all desirable and fast color

PRINTS,

almost given away.

Hosiery and Gloves
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Trimmings,

together with a fine assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention,—all to be sold at rates to suit everybody.

Miles & Son's, and other makes, of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SHOES AND BOOTEES,

at greatly reduced prices.

M. ROSENBAUM, No. 16 Fayetteville St.

Aug 1-302-tf

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

2000 Yds. Calicoes, fast Colors, 10 and 12½c.

1,000 Yds. Fine Pacific Lawns, 1400 Cloth, 20c.

3-4 Lenos—good styles, 25 to 30c.

Shepherd plaid Mozambiques 30 to 40c.

6-4 Linens—6 yards makes a full dress, at 60c.

CALL AND TAKE A LOOK

before we sell them all out

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Good bleached Shirtings, 12½c, 15c and 20c.

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 15 to 18c.

Good 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, 65c.

WE OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON BAGGING.

320 BALES EXTRA HEAVY

INDIA BAGGING FOR SALE

IN LOTS OF 10 BALES AND UPWARDS.

Each Bale Contains 360 Yards.

All orders accompanied with the Cash will be filled at the lowest market price.

For sale by

J. L. HATHAWAY & UTLEY, Commission Merchants, 171 Pearl Street, New York.

Aug 8-304-2w

Mrs. Ransom's
Female Seminary,
Wilmington, N. C.

The next session of this Institution will begin on the 7th. of October, 1867.

The ablest teachers in every branch alone will be employed.

The most accomplished and experienced Professors of Music and of Ancient and Modern Languages have been secured.

French will be habitually spoken in the Seminary.

For particulars, apply to Mrs. ROBERT RANSOM, Principal.

Aug 9-310-2m

To the Dental Profession

The next meeting of the N. C. Dental Association will be held at High Point, on the 21st. Aug

A full attendance is most earnestly desired.

V. E. TURNER, Corresponding Sec'y.

Aug 9-310-3t

Charlotte Times and Wilmington Journal copy and send bill to Dr. T., High Point.

Wanted

A situation as Teacher, (in a private family preferred,) by a Young Lady who has had several years' experience in teaching English, French and Music.

Best references given.

Address MISS "H. H. H.," care of Dr. R. B. Richardson, Burnt Ordinary, Aug 1-302-2w* James City County, Virginia.

Female Collegiate Institute,
Warrenton N. C.

The fifty third session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly season.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. Marshall, Miss. M. J. Wilcox, or Rev. Wm. Plomer, D. D.

June 21-307-d2m

44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

Fine Ivory Handled Knives and Forks;
Fine " Handled Dinner and Tea Knives, only;
Plated Forks, Table and Tea Spoons.

ALSO,

Spirits Turpentine

J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

July 27-299-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

The management of this company is upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the state of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by the Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.

Our dividend, January 1st, 1866, was 46 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 231 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company apply to

P. H. CAMERON, Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington. or SEATON GALES, Agent for Raleigh.

July 4-280-ed3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Has no stock capital; the fifteen Million Dollars, assets, all belong to and are under the control of, its Policy holders, which now exceed $4,000, and notwithstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, and over 1,020,000 dollars to widows and orphans, there is now a surplus of over

6,000,000 DOLLARS.

This Company's Notes cannot be assessed (nor even deducted from the Policy, as in a Stock Company, in case of death,) except on the limited endowment plan, but are canceled by anticipated dividends.

All policies non-forfeitable by their terms.

No extra charge made on policy holders, except only where the risk is extra hazardous.

The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements.

☞ All persons contemplating Life Insurance are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies, represented in this State, with the Conn. Mutual, as published in the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.

SAMUEL D. WAIT, General Agent for N. C.

Office with P. F. Pescud, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.

July 18-293-3m

The Equitable Life Assurance Society,
of New York

Assets over $4,000,000.

Annual Income $2,500,000.

Dividends paid to Policy Holders, [not stock holders,] this year, over $400,000,

Purely Mutual.

Profits divided annualy among Policy Holders,

The Equitable has grown more rapidly, since its organization, than any "cash" Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.

Its policies average larger in amount, than those of any other Company in the United States.

Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the Gen'l Agent.

Maj. M. P. Taylor, Ag't, Wilmington.
Disoway & Guion, " Newbern.
Orren Williams, " Tarboro.
Burbank & Gallagher, Agents, Washington.
Brenizer, Kelloon & Co. " Greensboro.
E. Nye Hutchisson & Co., " Salisbury.
Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Aug 6-305-6m Gen'l Agents for N. C

Miscellaneous.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name of E. H. Cowan & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission, Shipping and Supply Business in the City of Wilmington, N. C.

The office, *for the present*, is on the Corner of Chesnut and Water streets, up *stairs*, where they will be happy to hear from and serve their friends.

By the 1st. of October next, they will be fully prepared to furnish supplies of all kinds.

Robt. H. Cowan,
Jno. W. Cameron,
James H. Hill,
Wilmington, N. C.

Aug 1-302-tf

# THE SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867.


## THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

Our land is dotted from end to end with soldiers' graves, and many of the simple head boards above them bear this inscription: "Unknown Soldier, of —— Corps or Regiment," with the name of the field on which he fell.

In a little lowly hillock, where the South wind softly sighs,
There, his weary marches o'er, there the unknown soldier lies!
Never more the drum shall wake him! sleeping there beneath the sod,
Never, till the flesh shall quicken, at the sounding trump of God.

Whence he came, or where enlisted, in the army of our land,
Where he fought, or where he rested, at the leader's stern command,
Where, at last, his warfare ended, the sad little know or care!
Here? he died for Freedom, counting not his heart's blood dear.

This I know: A mother bore him, loved him with her body here,
Many a night she wakened for him, many a prayer she sent above!
It may be, she watches sadly, for the feet that never more,
Never! never! shall tread lightly o'er the dear old household floor.

Some one!—wife, purchaser, or sister—buttoned first the faded coat,
That his life's blood stained with crimson, when the cannon's fiery throat
Flashed the swift grim death to thousands, falling as the brave can fall,
When they sacrifice to Freedom, grandly giving up their all.

Friend, for those dear ones who loved thee, in thy home so far away,
For the vacant chair that ne'er shall be filled again for aye!
For the flag that waved above thee, in the thickest of the fight!
Here I weave my mournful chaplet, gallant soldier of the flight!

Softly may the seasons wrap thee! Winter, with his stainless snow;
Spring, with fairy fingers, o'er thee all her sweetest blossoms throw!
Summer, with her heart of fire, fling her roses o'er thy rest,
And the Autumn winds their requiem wail above thy silent breast.

Unknown soldier of my country! unknown brother of my heart!
Lo! a nation's grief enshrin thee! let a nation's love have part
In his grave, so green and lowly, for our children's babes shall weep
Tears of grateful fond affection where the land's defenders sleep.

THE PAPER DON'T SAY.—A few evenings ago, farmer Slocum was reading an account of a dreadful accident which had occurred at a factory in the next town, and which the village editor had described in a great many hard words. "I declare, wife, that was an awful accident over tew the mills," said Mr. S. "What was it about, Mr. Slocum?" "I'll read the 'count, wife, and then you'll know all about it." Mr. Slocum began to read:

"*Horrible and Fatal Accident.*—It becomes our painful duty to record the particulars of an accident that occurred at the lower mill of this village yesterday evening, by which a human being in the prime of life was hurried to "that bourne from which, as the immortal Shakspeare has said, 'no traveler returns.' ('Do tell!' exclaimed Mrs. S.) 'Mr. John Smith, a workman who has but few superiors this side of the great city of New York, was engaged in adjusting a belt upon one of the large drums, ['I wonder it 'twas a brass drum, such as has E. Pluribus Unum painted on't,' said Mrs. Slocum,] when he became entangled. His arm was drawn around the drum, and finally his entire body was whirled over the shaft at a fearful rate. When his situation was discovered, he had revolved with immense velocity about fifteen minutes, his head and limbs striking a large beam a distinct blow at each revolution." ('Poor creeter! how it must have 'urt him!') "When the machinery had been stopped, it was found that Mr. Smith's arms and legs were macerated to a jelly; ("wonder if it killed him," said Mrs. S.) "his skull was fractured; his spine dislocated." ("Well, did it kill him?" asked Mrs. S., with increased interest.) "Portions of the dura matter, cerrebrum, cerebellum, in confused masses, were scattered about the floor—in short, the gates of eternity had opened upon him."

"Was the man killed?" said Mrs. S. "I don't know—haven't come to that yet—you'll know when I've finished the piece." And Mr. Slocum continued reading.

"It was evident, when the shapeless form was taken down, that it was no longer tenanted by an immortal spirit—that the vital spark was extinct—("Was the man killed? that was what I want to come at," said Mrs. S.) extinct."

"Do have a little patience, old 'oman," said Mr. Slocum, "I presume we shall come upon it right away."

"This fatal casualty has cast a gloom over our village, and we trust that it will be a warning to persons who are called to regulate machinery in our mills."

"Now," said Mrs. Slocum, "I should like to know whether the man was killed or not?" Mr. Slocum looked puzzled. He scratched his head, scrutinized the article he had been reading, and took a general survey of the paper: "I declare, wife," said he, "it's rather curus; but rnaly, *the paper don't say.*"

The Turkish Ambassador was at a public dinner, in company with some of the magnates of the land. The President gave as a toast, in compliment to his Excellency, "The Sublime Porte and the Turkish Ambassador." The waiter echoed it down the table: "A supply of porte for the Turkish Ambassador."

Two duelists, having exchanged shots without effect, one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the parties should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half an hour."


**NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS WORKS.**

Again we beg to inform our friends and patrons that in the loss of our Machine Shops by fire we did not lose our FOUNDRY and PATTERNS, and that we have rebuilt

IN TWO WEEKS TIME

our Machine Shops—that we are now receiving

**The Best and Most Highly Improved Machinery**

that can be purchased. We are now prepared to furnish, upon short notice, all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

all sizes and descriptions of Forgings, and to finish and fit up the same in the best style. All kinds of repairing to Steam and Grist Mills furnished by us. We keep constantly on hand all kinds of

ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS,

and all the descriptions of Agricultural Implements used in this section.

Ap. 17, WILLIAMSON & CO.

**TRINITY COLLEGE.**

THE next Term will commence Aug. 14.

Tuition, $30 to 50 per session.
Board, $12 per month.
Washing, 75cts. to $1.50 per month.

Payment to commence in advance.

July 11-282-tf B. CRAVEN.


## RECONSTRUCTION.—SUPPLEMENTAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 34th day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding Generals of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st. day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

## Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

### THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 31, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions: Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

**Proposed Constitutional Amendment.**

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

**An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.**

*Be it enacted*, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed shall be preserved among the files of the Court, House of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

*Approved July 2, 1862.*

### SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABAROER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2 186. shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God," which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

SEC. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

SEC. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

SEC. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in said State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

SEC. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers, and all agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

SEC. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."


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(CROP OF 1867.).

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| " Snow Ball | | Do. |
| Large Pomeranian Globe | | Do. |
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| Purple Top Ruta Baga | | Do. |

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July 24-296-tf

**NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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Feb. 20-6m

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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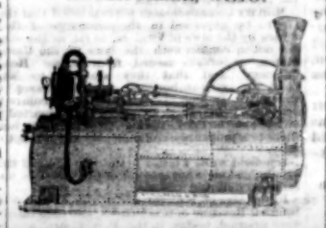

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M. W. SMALLWOOD, } Trustees.
JOHN TILLERY, }
July 6-283-td

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

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April 8-206-1y

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May 22-243-3m

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